

1 CENT WORD ISSUE
Want Ads
Colonist...

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXI---NO. 85 VICTORIA B. C. TUESDAY MARCH 21 1899 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Ice Cream Sets,
Fish Sets
Dessert Sets
Carving Sets.....
.. CHALLONER & MITCHELL ..
JEWELLERS
47 Government St
TELEPHONE 675.

GOODERHAM & WORTS'
CELEBRATED
WHISKY
Is Sold at the
Stores of the
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
GOODERHAM & WORTS'
"SPECIAL" 1884 WHISKY
Is the
Oldest and Finest Canadian Whisky in the Market.

March...
Weather
Crocus blooming. Frogs croaking. Birds
singing. Cows mooing. Men rushing at
gardeners does not prevent the rush for
bargains.
Kipped Chickens, 2 tins for 25c
Granulated Sugar, 21 lbs for \$1
Navel Oranges, per doz. 20c.
Our Blend Tea, 40c
Golden Blend Tea, 40c
We defy any Package Tea to equal it at
the price.
Dixie H. Ross & Co.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING
WILSON BROS.
Wholesale
Grocers...
76, 79 and 80 Wharf St.
...VICTORIA, B. C...
Have the largest and best select-
ed stock in the city of.....
Provisions
Groceries
Tools.....
Cooking Utensils
Tents, Etc.
We have had large experience as
to what goods are required and
how to pack them so that they
may arrive at their destination in
good order.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields
We are again in the Field as Outfitters for
the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.
GOLD
GOLD
GOLD
30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES
E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

AUCTION.
ON..
Tuesday March 21st at 2 p. m.
AT AUCTION ROOMS, COR. PANDORA
AND BROAD STREETS.
Bedroom, Diningroom, Kitchen Furniture
Bed Sets, Bedsteads (all sizes), Box,
Woven Wire and Woot Mattresses, Tables,
Chairs, Toilet Sets, Carpets, Extension
Tables, Cutlery, Crockery, Cook and Heat-
ing Stoves, Mantles, Ladies' Jackets, &c.,
a consignment of Oranges, etc. Terms cash.
W. JONES, Auctioneer.
\$1.00 for 100 pounds potatoes that are good
cookers: come and see our fine hav.
Sylvester Food Co., Ltd., City Market.
Telephone 413.
SEEDS—All kinds of seed at half price, on
account of going out of business; a good
all around house for sale cheap. Hartman
& Co., 73 Yates street.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.
V. Y. T. Co.
OWNERS OF LAKE BENNETT SAW MILLS.
Manufacturers of Lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters, Builders of Boats
and Barges.
THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the Upper
Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Ben-
nett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address
THE VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd., VICTORIA, B. C.

REMOVING and FIRE SALE....
Of Watches, Clocks Jewelry and Silverware
J. WENGER, 90 Government Street.
SEEDS
No need to send away, we have the largest stock of
CHOICE GRASS and
CLOVER SEEDS.....
ever imported into the Province. Also SEED
GRAIN, specially cleaned on our own machines.
The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd....

R. P. RITHET & CO., LD.
Wholesale
Merchants.
LIQUORS, GROCERIES AND CEMENT.
AGENTS :
Columbia Flouring Mills Co.
Universally Accepted as the Leading Pure Coffee of the World.
Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand
1 or 2 pound Tins. All Grocers Keep it.

Trout Season Has Opened!
We can supply you with
everything necessary,
except the fish, call and
examine our tackle at
FOX'S 78 Gov't Street.
The Auction Mart : 62 Douglas St
Ralph Shurton
Will sell at an early date
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
being the nearly new equipment of a
seven-roomed house on Douglas street, re-
moved for convenience of sale.
Full particulars later.

The Stock Exchange
We have sold nearly 50,000 shares of Noble
Five during the past few days. They have
advanced from 25 to 30. They are still on
the upward grade, and we have only 2,000
unsold.
WANTED.
Buy NOBLE FIVE
VAN ANDA,
Both will yield good returns on the invest-
ment.
We quote, subject to previous sale:
ATHABASCA 50
FAIRVIEW CORPORATION, LTD. 25
RAMBLER-CARIBOO 38
NOBLE FIVE WANTED
DARDANELLES 12
EVENING STAR 11 1/2
LITTLE CARIBOO 14 1/2
OKANOGAN 14
WATERLOO 12 1/2
VAN ANDA 14 1/2
LONE PINE 38
FONTENAY 19

A. W. More & Co.,
Stock Brokers,
86 Government Street.
Open Day and Night. Telephone 428.
J. E. PAINTER,
Wood cut to any required length by elec-
trical machinery.
Wood and Coal at Current Prices
Truck and dray work done. Office, 25
Cornwall street; residence, 17 Pine street,
Victoria West, Victoria.
SWEET PEAS—The finest collection in the
provinces, forty varieties, at special prices.
Johnston's Seed Store, City Market.
GUTHBERT & GOMPY.
The Oldest Established Mining Brokerage
Office in British Columbia, 13 and 17
Trounce Avenue.

A WOMAN'S EXECUTION
Death in Electric Chair at Sing
Sing for the Murder of Her
Step Daughter.

The End Came in an Instant With
an Entire Absence of
Physical Pain.
Condemned Bore Ordeal Without
Visible Emotion—Autopsy to
Settle Insanity P. a.

By Associated Press.
Sing Sing, N.Y., March 20. — Mrs.
Martha M. Place, who killed her step-
daughter at their home in Brooklyn on
February 7, 1898, was electrocuted in
Sing Sing prison this morning, the first
woman to die in the chair in this state.
Mrs. Place went to her death impass-
sive, calm and with no more than a mur-
mured prayer. With her when she en-
tered the death house was the warden,
on whose arm she leaned heavily; her
minister, Rev. Dr. David Cole, of Yonk-
ers, an old friend and aged pastor; a
man physician, one of the matrons of
the prison, and two keepers. Mrs. Place
was dressed in black, a gown that she
had made to wear at her new trial, or as
she first thought on her freedom. She
seemed to tower above the warden who
kept her arm tightly within his, and one
arm around her to support her. Her light
gray hair was brushed smoothly back
from her forehead, one hand held a small
prayer book. The woman's eyes were
closed and she picked her way to the
chair without lowering her head. As she
sat down her lips moved again in prayer
and she said "God help me."
The two women, who followed her
closely, were there in an instant. Dr.
Irvine with an assistant helped to cut
off the view of the witnesses seated
around the chamber. It was but a mo-
ment's work to bare the leg and attach
the electrode, the prison matron drawing
her skirts out in front of the chair. The
second electrode was clamped down on
the head in an instant. Mrs. Place never
stirred. Her aged pastor walked quietly
away. He could not bear to look at her.

Quicker than it has ever been done
before, the straps across the face were
buckled on, the pad drawn over the
eyes, the signal given and the lever
thrown down. The woman's attendants
pressed close up against the chair. One
could hardly see a movement of the
body. It grew rigid, the fingers gripped
the palms, the prayer book in the wo-
man's left hand twisted across the wrist
and slipped partly out when the muscles
relaxed. Her mouth, small with thin
lips, merely tightened, it seemed as
though in quiet content. There was no
pain, no suffering, no scene of any kind
whatsoever. The death chamber
seemed strangely out of place. The wo-
man physician was bright-looking, sharp
in her movements, rapid in what she did.
But her dress was what gave the scene
a strange aspect. She wore a gray dress
and a huge hat with pronounced crimson
trimmings. She both fastened on the
electrode and examined the heart. With
the prison matron she stood directly in
front of Mrs. Place and watched her
face as she died. Both were affected
but performed their duties well.
At exactly 11:01 state electrician
Davies gave the shock. It was a volt-
age of 1,700, about the usual strength,
and was continued for four seconds.
Then it was lowered to 200, and main-
tained for fifty-six seconds. When the
current was shut off, the body
physician felt her neck, where there was
a slight pulsation of the arteries. But
the woman was dead and those physi-
cians who saw the electrocution and ex-
amined the body afterwards gave it as
their opinion that death had been instan-
taneous.
After a brief interval a second shock
was given. Those who stood around did
not even hear a respiratory sound, but a
little froth oozed from the lips. The
body was the same as in the first
shock and again lasted four seconds. It
was gradually diminished to 200 and
when the current was shut off the body
sank back quietly in the chair. The
lower limbs had stiffened somewhat, but
there was hardly a mark where the elec-
trodes had been. There the woman lay,
her face just as she had walked into the
death house, impassive, calm, with sim-
ply tight white lips.
The body remained in the chair until
after the witnesses had filed out of the
chamber when it was removed to the
autopsy table where the autopsy was
conducted behind closed doors, no one
being permitted to be present except the
operating surgeons, Dr. Irvine, Dr. Mc-
Kenna, and Dr. Jennie Griffin. The re-
port is sealed and is not made public
until after the body has been examined
and embalmed. It was shipped to-night
to New Jersey. The precaution regard-
ing the autopsy report was taken merely
because of the intense interest aroused
regarding the sanity of Mrs. Place.
Those who have been with her from
beginning to end say she was a per-
fectly sane woman. She was prepared
for her death early this morning by Rev.
Dr. Cole, and she said to him: "I will
meet my God bravely. I will put my
trust in God." She was ready when the
warden visited her at 10:55. She had
said good-bye to Mrs. Sage, who had
been kind to her, with tears in her eyes
and to her attendants, and there was not
a word spoken during the death march.
It was from the top floor of the old hos-
pital building in the eastern part of the
yard, a distance of five or six hundred

feet to the chamber. The party de-
scended two flights of stairs, passed
through the dismantled wards of the old
hospital, through many rooms and last
of all, through the dimly lighted corridor
that led within. The cells of murderers'
row were draped with curtains, and
there was no person to look at the wo-
man on that journey to the chair. After
it was over Warden Sage said the whole
affair was even more satisfactory than
he hoped for. There is no denying that
the warden had feared a breakdown or a
scene.

JOHN SHERMAN DYING.
Venerable American Statesman Not
Expected to Survive the Night.
Kingston, Jamaica, March 20.—Hon.
John Sherman is worse and is not likely
to survive the night. The hot weather
has greatly weakened Mr. Sherman, and
his doctors feel that unless a change for
the better comes very quickly all hope
must be abandoned.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.
Pilgrimage Question Answered by
Local Board—Mr. Ludgate Uses
Powerful Leverage.
Bunco Steerer Fleeces Man of S-y-
enty—Full Court—Wolv.s
in Yukon.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Vancouver, March 20.—The pilgrim-
age board have answered Mr. Ward's ques-
tions as follows: "American tugs may
pay pilotage in and out of Vancouver.
A vessel destined for the Fraser should
pick up her pilot outside the line of the
limit of the port of New Westminster as
described on page 8, pilotage by-laws;
or should a vessel require pilot's services
for gulf pilotage, the pilot will board the
vessel in Royal Roads or off the harbor
of Victoria if the vessels should be pro-
ceeding direct but in the latter case there
will be the extra charge from Race
Roads or Royal Roads as laid down on
page 10. Foreign vessels engaged in
Klondike trade do pay pilotage. The
Mananense not being registered in Cana-
da, is liable to pilotage." Secretary
Johnson was instructed to write to the
minister of marine asking that the fol-
lowing by-law be sanctioned: "The
pilotage authority shall have power un-
der this by-law to make such arrange-
ments from time to time concerning the
pilotage of steamers making regular
trips between ports in the Yale and New
Westminster pilotage districts, and ports
in the state of Washington and the ter-
ritory of Alaska, as to them may appear
necessary and expedient in the interests
of trade and commerce."

Harry Cowan, president of the Trades
and Labor Council, returned to-day from
Ottawa, where he was one of the dele-
gates urging the government not to lease
Deadman's island to Mr. Ludgate. As
the council voted in his absence that the
lease should be granted, Mr. Cowan will
resign. Mr. Ludgate is going on with
the mill plans. He says if the govern-
ment go back on the arrangement he will
move to the States.
Leonard Gegghy, an old man of 70,
hailing from Idaho, was bunched out of
\$100 yesterday by a Vancouver crook.
When Gegghy stepped off the steamer
Humboldt, a nice young man walked up
to him and subsequently asked
him to change a \$100 bill. While Gegghy
was counting out the gold, the young
man grabbed it and disappeared, with-
out handing over the \$100 bill.
The first session of the Full court
held in Vancouver under the new statu-
te was held this morning with Chief
Justice McColl, Mr. Justice Drake and
Mr. Justice Martin on the bench. Three
appeal cases were taken up. In the
Bank of Montreal v. Edwards there was
an interesting argument in connection
with the disposal of the two anchors of
the steamer Mananense, which are now
lying in this harbor. The appeal was
taken from an interpleader order made a
short time ago, and from the order re-
straining the receiver, appointed by the
admiralty court, from selling the
anchors. The argument took up a
good part of the morning and decision
was reserved. Charles Wilson, Q.C., for
appellants, and A. Stewart Patte for
respondents.
A Victoria case which was being heard this
afternoon. Hon. Joseph Martin for the
appellants and Robert Cassidy for the
respondents. Argument was heard and
judgment reserved in the case of Kirk
v. Kirkland. The appeal was from an
order made by Mr. Justice Irving on the
24th ult.
Frank Hart, who returned from Dawson
to-day, says there were two numerous
bands of timber wolves hovering around
Fort Selkirk. One pack attacked a man
and dog team, wounding the man and
killing a dog.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
All druggists refund the money if it
fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has
L. B. Q. on each tablet.

A WORRIED GOVERNOR
Mr. Brady of Alaska Complains
That Canadians Are Unvail-
ing His Jurisdiction.

Their New Possessions on Stikine and at
Summit Subject of Special
Report.
Fear That Porcupine Will Be Cov-
eted Next—Negotiations for
Temporary Boundary.

By Associated Press.
Washington, March 20.—Some im-
portant statements concerning the Alaskan
boundary line situation are given in of-
ficial correspondence now on file at the
state department, statements which have
never before been made public. Gov-
nor Brady in the latter part of Febru-
ary called attention to what he con-
sidered a threatening condition of affairs.
On February 21 Governor Brady who
was here had a conference with both Sec-
retary Bliss, who was then just leaving
the cabinet, and Secretary Hay, in which
he urged that the aggressive acts of the
Canadians be promptly met. He sub-
mitted a formal note of warning of im-
pending trouble and the possibility of
hostilities. The note was considered at
the next cabinet meeting. On February
23, the records show, the Governor sub-
mitted a formal communication to the
secretary of the interior in which he
speaks of the bitter feeling along the line,
making the presence of troops, in his
opinion, imperative. Among other things
Governor Brady said in his letter:
"The Canadians, from our way of look-
ing at matters, have constantly shown a
spirit of aggression so far as the bound-
ary line is concerned. This is shown
in three instances. There is a point
upon the Stikine which for years has
been regarded as upon the boundary line.
Thousands of miners have passed up
and down the river. Merchants have
done immense business and this was al-
ways recognized as the boundary line.
An American citizen is operating a
quartz ledge, six miles below the recog-
nized boundary. The Canadian officials
have gone down six miles below him,
thus making a gap of twelve miles. They
compel him to pay duties on his supplies
which he carries in to operate this ledge.
"Last year in February an order went
out to the customs official of the Mount-
ed Police to move from the recognized
stations on the boundary lines to the
summit of the pass. Our people had no
notification of such intention but they
made the move and some of our citi-
zens were at that time in favor of going
up and compelling them to move back
by force, but when I was sounded upon
it, of course, I peremptorily forbade any
such act."
"I took the trip to the summit of Ohl-
coot pass and found the British flag fly-
ing there and custom officials collecting
duties from all who had their goods
stored up there on the snow. I asked the
officer in charge by what authority he
had removed from the lake to the sum-
mit and he replied by the command of
his superior officer. Now, our customs
officials at Skagway have not recognized
those lines so far as sending convoys
over with British goods. The convoys
got compensation from the persons they
conveyed as far as Log Cabin, the point
from which the British moved to the
summit of the White pass. Recently the
news has reached us here that two con-
voys were imprisoned, for undertaking
to continue to convey as far as Log
Cabin, for two days.
"Late last autumn gold diggers were
discovered on a creek called Porcupine
creek, which is a tributary to the Chitana
river, which is up on the third trail, viz:
the Dalton or Chitana trail. These dig-
geries are proven to very rich and they
are very close to the thirty-mile limit,
where also we always have regarded the
boundary line. The claims have been
worked during the winter and the people
satisfied with their richness and many
men have gone in with stocks of goods
and propose to start in business with the
prospect of a lively mining season. This
immigration has been extensive and the
fact that a few weeks ago the parliament
of British Columbia passed an alien act
which would throw part of the intended
immigration into the Atlin country into
the Porcupine district instead. The ag-
gressiveness which has been shown on
the Stikine and the passes would impel
the Canadians to move down and claim
this country as belonging to them. I
think I know the temper of our people
and feel sure in saying that if such a
step is attempted on the part of the Cana-
dians, conflict will ensue. This danger
is so imminent that I deem it wise that
our troops in Alaska be ordered to take
possession of these lines and maintain
our sovereignty over the soil. I see no
other step for us to take if we want to
avoid a conflict with Great Britain. I
regard the Porcupine district especially
as the point of danger."
Secretary Hay on February 23 wrote
to the interior department a letter in
which he reverts to the boundary nego-
tiations. Among other things he says:
"In the whole stretch of the coast
(Continued on page 2.)

BRIAR PIPES,
BEST BRAND KNOWN.
Some Novelties in the above at
HARRY SALMON'S
Cor. Yates and Government Street's

TO Cannerymen...
A Patent Refractor and Steam Box
Door on Exhibition under pressure
of Steam. Can be opened and
closed in one minute. A perfect
steam-tight joint.
T. SHAW'S
MARINE IRON WORKS, Victoria, B. C.

Messrs. Molyneux & Goodair, Cochrane, Alberta, N.W.T., can supply well broken horses at the shortest notice at reasonable terms per carload. Correspondence invited.

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1899.

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Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE KITTLE RIVER RAILWAY.

Last year the British Columbia Board of Trade passed a resolution hostile to the application of Mr. D. C. Corbin for a charter for a railway, which is to run through a portion of British Columbia. To-day the Board is to be asked to pass a resolution favoring the granting of such a charter. What change has taken place in the meanwhile, which should lead the Board to alter its views? Circumstances have altered during the year, but the change is of such a nature as to render Mr. Corbin's application of infinitely less value to British Columbia interests than it was when the matter was last before the Board. The Canadian Pacific has in course of construction a railway from Robson to Midway and has entered actively upon a policy which will lead to the smelting of British Columbia ores in British Columbia. The Boundary district can no longer plead that it will have no railway facilities unless Mr. Corbin, or whoever he may represent, is allowed to come in with a railway, for the C. P. R. will have its line running into the city during the coming summer.

The Corbin project is in no sense of the word one for the development of British Columbia or for the promotion of British Columbia business. To call a road, that simply crosses the boundary and runs along to the north of it in two places, each about 15 miles long, a development road, is to misuse the language. The facts of the case are that there is an important mine in the state of Washington at what is called Republic. It is a producing mine. It is without railway communication. Speaking in regard to the probability of his constructing a railway to Republic as a branch of the Great Northern, President Hill of that road said to the editor of the Seattle Times a few weeks ago, and the editor printed the statement in his paper, that there was not enough business at Republic to warrant the construction of a railway to that point, because there would be no ore to haul away, and the passenger and merchandise business would not be sufficient to keep a railway going. If a railway is to be built from Marcus in the state of Washington to Republic in the state of Washington it must be so located as to secure the hauling of ore, or no one will put up the money. We are told that Mr. Corbin is a very public spirited gentleman, and simply wants permission to build railways without asking for a subsidy; but this connection with the Boundary country, which he asks parliament to give him, is his subsidy. With this he can go to the money market and finance the railway. Without it he cannot. That is to say the Board of Trade is to be asked to-day to lend its aid to hand over to the Corbin project the haulage of the Boundary Creek ores in order that he may be able to induce financiers to put up the money to build a railway from Marcus to Republic. This will be a development railway for a portion of the state of Washington, and its construction will be made possible by what is equivalent to a direct bonus from the province of British Columbia.

We have an illustration of how Mr. Corbin's projects develop British Columbia in the Red Mountain railway. This road extends far enough into this province to reach the ores of Rossland. We do not deny that it is an advantage to the people of Rossland to have a standard gauge railway running into the city connected with the transcontinental lines, but we fail to see what advantage it is to Rossland, Trail, or British Columbia generally to have the ore from the Le Roi mine hauled to Northport to be smelted. It may be some convenience to Victoria to be able to ship goods into Rossland by way of Spokane, but the amount of goods we would be able to send into the Trail district if the ores were all smelted in this province, would be far greater than it is now.

We are all desirous of seeing the smelting of ores carried on in this province. There is talk of putting on an export duty to keep the ores in the province. We have all exhausted our ingenuity in endeavoring to devise ways and means by which the ores can be kept at home to be smelted, so that labor may be employed and a home market may be created for supplies of all kinds. And yet the business men of Victoria are to be asked to-day to endorse a project that never would have been heard of if it were not that its promoters hope to be able to take ores out of this province to smelt in American centres.

THE CORBIN CHARTER.

From the Daily Colonist, March 2, 1899.

The city council has undertaken to place itself on record in regard to the Corbin railway charter. It might puzzle the aldermen to explain whence they derive any authority to express the views of citizens upon this matter. It certainly was not an issue in the municipal campaign. The aldermen have no special means of ascertaining public sentiment on this subject and they have no such position in the community as entitles them to express a representative opinion upon a proposition of this nature. The resolution which they adopted is only the idea

of a few gentlemen, more or less able to arrive at a judicious conclusion as to the effect of the contemplated railway upon the city and the province at large. A like number of gentlemen in any other walk of life might as well undertake to give expression to the desires of their fellow citizens on any subject that can be suggested.

The Colonist opposed the Corbin charter last year and nothing has been advanced in the meanwhile to lead it to regard its course at that time as an error. The railway policy of British Columbia favored by this paper is one that develops British Columbia and will contribute as much as possible to the advancement of the interests of our provincial mercantile centres. There may be something provincial in this view, but this is a provincial matter. Supported by this paper, the legislature has pledged the credit of the province and contributed largely of its resources to provide the Boundary Creek country with railway accommodation, and we are averse to anything that will interfere with the working out of that, by diverting the trade of an important district to Spokane in the state of Washington.

What is the Corbin charter? It is for the construction of a railway that will open any portion of British Columbia? It is not. It is simply a project intended for no other purpose than to draw away from British Columbia the trade that will be developed largely because of the construction of railways within the province. The Corbin railway, as it is called, is a Washington enterprise, having both its termini in that state, but its promoters wish to extend the line into this province, where they may think it most convenient, not to open a single square mile of territory, but only to complete for the carrying trade and divert as much as possible of the supply trade to a foreign city. From a Canadian, provincial and Victoria standpoint we think that to permit the construction of such a line would be a serious error. If the promoters of the line intended to construct a development road, the case would be quite different, but they propose nothing of that kind. They do not intend to build a mile of development road. They will build so much and no more as will enable them to carry away as much as possible of the trade to be built up in this province. Such a project as this ought not to receive any support in British Columbia. We shall take occasion to make further references to this matter, the intention of this article being only to deny the authority of the members of the city council to voice the sentiments of the people of Victoria, and give a few reasons why the proposal referred to cannot be defended from a British Columbia standpoint.

RAIL TO THE NORTH.

The Colonist fails to see why the agitation for the construction of a railway to the north end of Vancouver Island should have led the Times to make an attack upon the E. & N. railway. We quote the closing paragraph of its article, so that there may be no question of misrepresentation. The Times says:

The E. & N. R. was probably more heavily subsidized than any other line in Canada. It received for the road constructed about 25,000 acres of land and \$10,000 cash per mile. Most of the land, it is true, is worthless for agricultural purposes, but the coal and other minerals and the timber are of incalculable value. The terms of the land grant were such that the company have been able to keep the belt in the condition in which they received it. Settlement has been retarded, prospecting and mining have been prohibited, and industries of any kind have been practically forbidden. The Island railway belt has no evidences of progress to show for its 15 years of administration by the E. & N. R. Co. This result is not what was contemplated by the legislature of British Columbia, and we submit that in considering the question of further public aid the E. & N. R. Co. will come to parliament with a much stronger case if it will agree to cancel the old bargain. Let it give back to the crown all the unsold land within the railway belt, and it will then be in a position to ask for financial assistance, with some hope of receiving it, for any extension of the present road that may be considered in the public interest.

This has no conceivable bearing upon the subject under discussion. The E. & N. railway may or may not have been unduly subsidized. It is a matter of history that notwithstanding the subsidy it would have been impossible to have got any one to build the road if the late Hon. Robert Dunsinuir had not, with his customary enterprise and public spirit, taken the project in hand, after personal solicitation from the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General. As to the use which the company has made of its lands, we have on the one side the statement of the Times, and we have on the other side the facts. The settlement of the land has not been retarded by any act of the railway company, which has more to gain by its lands being occupied than any one else. Prospecting and mining have not been prohibited. Whether the policy of the company has or has not retarded the settlement of its lands may be a matter of opinion; but whether prospecting and mining have been prohibited is a matter of fact, and the fact is quite contrary to the statement of the Times. There is no necessity to repeat what has already appeared in these columns as to the freedom of action accorded to prospectors on the railway belt and the manner in which the requests of all actual miners have been met. It is sufficient to say that it is untrue, and has been proved to be untrue, that the company has in any way retarded prospectors or miners, not to speak of prohibiting them from engaging in their work. The demand that the E. & N. railway company should agree to surrender its land grant as a condition precedent to the extension of any aid towards the construction of a railway to the north end of the Island is substantially equivalent to a refusal to sup-

port any request for such assistance from the federal government. We have, therefore, Senator Templeman and the Times in this position:

They are ready to advocate the granting a subsidy for the construction of a line of railway to develop the northern three-quarters of this Island only on the condition that the E. & N. railway company shall hand back to the province all its unsold lands. As there is not the slightest probability that the company will do anything of the kind, and as it would be a highly unreasonable thing on the part of the Dominion government to propose any such condition, this is equivalent to a declaration that the proposal to ask for federal aid for such a railway will not receive the support of the Times or Senator Templeman. It is well to have learned this, for next to knowing who are one's friends, it is satisfactory to know who are one's enemies.

LIQUEFIED AIR.

New experiments with liquefied air give promise that this product may have a revolutionary effect upon our civilization, even greater than the invention of the steam engine and the application of electricity to mechanical purposes. If liquefied air is placed in a specially constructed "boiler" it will boil without any other heat than that derived from the atmosphere and will drive an engine. This has been demonstrated by actual experiment on a small scale, and there seems to be no reason why it will not be equally successful on a large scale. But in order that liquefied air may be used as a motive power for machinery means for its production must be provided, which will not necessitate the use of other power. We all know that electricity for mechanical purposes is, like steam, produced by the consumption of coal or some other fuel. In most of the experiments for the production of liquefied air, the requisite pressure has been obtained by the use of a steam engine, and it is evident that if this is the only way in which it could be produced, the sphere of its application would be limited, for it would in the majority of cases be better to use the steam direct for the production of power, than to employ it to make liquefied air and then use the liquid for a motive power. The more machinery used the greater the friction to be overcome and friction means loss of power. No device has ever yet been employed in practice by which there is greater power provided for use in the last stage of its application than there was at the beginning; but on the contrary there is always a loss. Liquefied air appears to furnish an exception to this rule, although it does not do so in point of fact. It has been found that an engine driven by, say, 10 gallons of liquefied air will produce, say, 50 gallons. This seems a contradiction, for it is impossible that the releasing of the power stored in 10 gallons should be sufficient to store up 50 gallons. It is like the old proposition of lifting oneself by the bootstraps. In the making of liquefied air another element comes into play besides the mere force of the released air. The modus operandi is not very well understood, but it seems that there is an automatic production of the liquid due to the action of ordinary atmospheric pressure combined with the extreme cold produced by the applied agency. The "why" of the operation is not very material; the fact of its taking place being all that is important. The great thing is that in using liquefied air to make liquefied air a surplusage is credited; that is, if a boat were to leave Victoria for Port Angeles with a tank full of liquefied air to drive her engine, she would arrive at her destination with at least as much on hand as when she started. This seems like an impossibility, but demonstration is worth more than theory, and yet even in this extraordinary matter a sufficient theory can be advanced to support the proposition. It is simply a point of curious interest, for the only important fact in the case is that the thing can be done. What it implies is beyond the limit of imagination. If it is possible to develop power from the atmosphere at a merely nominal expense, we shall witness such things as a locomotive drawing a train without the consumption of a pound of fuel and getting its motive power from the air, a ship plowing through the waves without sails or steam, stationary machinery driven without tall chimneys pouring forth smoke, and an innumerable number of other innovations, which are now hardly conceivable. A writer on the subject sums up the possibilities of liquefied air in a nutshell by saying: "Think what our civilization will be like when power costs nothing."

THEY WILL BE WELCOME.

The report that there is talk of wholesale emigration from Finland to Canada, because of the extreme military measures proposed by the Czar, is of very great interest. Canada would give the Finlanders a very hearty welcome. They are a branch of that magnificent northern stock, which has done so much to establish the principles of self-government and spread enlightened civilization. Russian statesmen will make a very serious error if they persist in a policy that will lead to the expatriation of such a race.

Finland has an area of 144,285 square miles, and had in 1893 a population of 2,431,953. The people are engaged chiefly in agriculture. Its history extends back over many centuries. Up to 1157 it was independent, but in that year Sweden attempted its conquest. The Finlanders resisted stoutly but after about a hundred years of conflict were finally vanquished, whereupon a tide of Swedish immigration set in, so that the present population is made up of descendants of the ancient Finns and Swedes.

The Russian occupation of the country

Character in Dress

One may have a good ear for music, and yet be unable to define what constitutes good music.

A man may know the sort of clothes he wants to wear, when he sees them, and yet be unable to describe their peculiarities to a tailor.

But it is just these little peculiarities which make character in dress, which harmonize it with the wearer's individuality, with his ambitions, mental proclivities, habit of figure, carriage of head and shoulders, etc.

"Fit-Reform" clothes (ready-made) are facts—not prophesies—and their effect can, by trying them on, theretore be judged, before purchasing.

Price is about half that of the Custom Tailor for similar grades, viz:—\$20.00, \$18.00, \$15.00, \$12.00, \$10.00 per suit. Catalogue on request.

Allen's Fit-Reform Wardrobe

WILL OPEN AT

73 Government Street

ABOUT FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.

Sole Controllers for Victoria.

600 PAIRS OF

Ladies' First Quality RUBBERS

To Clear at 20c., regular price 55c

J FULLERTON, 103 Government Street.

dates from 1809, when it was ceded by Sweden, and was erected into a grand-duchy governed by its own parliament, the Czar being the Grand Duke. The present movement is in the direction of the extinction of Finnish home rule and the substitution of Russian autocracy for parliamentary government. It will probably succeed, for Finland is not strong enough to resist, and no outside nation is likely to interfere. But the people will not submit passively to the suppression of their free institutions, and the success which has attended the settlement of the Menomones and the Gallians in Canada, and the exodus of the Doukhobors will undoubtedly have a very potent influence in determining the goal to which the expatriated Finlanders will turn their steps. They will make excellent settlers, and Canada has the very country in which they would feel most at home.

The beginning of shipments from the Mount Sicker mines is full of significance. It is something to have a shipping mine so near Victoria, and there is every reason to believe this to be only the first of many that will contribute to our business prosperity.

There is said to be a good deal of friction just now in cabinet circles, and we print such of the particulars as have oozed out. What seems likely to happen it what every one foresees, namely, that no one could hope to live in political partnership with Mr. Joseph Martin.

The Times last evening declared that the E. & N. railway company prohibited mining on its lands. The Globe announced the first shipments of ore from the Mount Sicker mines, situated on the lands of the railway.

Every one will be glad to learn that the salmon regulations have been modified in a manner likely to give general satisfaction. We await further particulars.

The full intensity of living is reached only by the perfectly healthy. Sickness discounts the capacity for enjoyment. If the body is all out of order and run down, he will not be able to enjoy anything, no matter how full of enjoyment it may be for other people. If he is just a little bit out of order, if he "is not sick, but doesn't feel just right," he will only be able to enjoy things in a half-hearted sort of way. The nearer he is to being perfectly well, the nearer will his capacity for enjoyment be perfect. If this condition doesn't exist, something ought to be done. This means nine cases in ten the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works directly on the digestive organs, and on the blood and through these on every tissue of the body. It makes the appetite good, digestion and nutrition perfect and supplies rich, red blood to all the tissues, building up solid, healthful flesh. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

B. C. Pottery Co'y, Limited.

22½ Pandora St.

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Fire Bricks, Pressed Bricks, Sewer Pipe, Etc.

WHY Buy Cheap Grades of Bicycles, when you can get the best for the same prices? * * * * *

VICTORS, - \$55.00
* STEARNS, - \$50.00 *
IMPERIAL, - \$40.00

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Also Agents for Taylor's Fire-Proof Safes.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax

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Manager Victoria Branch

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REVELSTOCK, B. C.
J. V. PERKES, - - Proprietor.
Free bus meets all trains; refurbished and redecorated throughout; well-lighted sample rooms.
Headquarters for mining men. Hourly street car service to and from station. Rates, \$2 per day.

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The New Spring Styles

are ready for your inspection. Our
counters are loaded with them.

See them in our window. Hundreds
of Tailor-Made Suits—Suits that FIT
THE FORM.

You are cordially invited to inspect our
Spring Showings.

McCandless Bros.

37 Johnson Street.

CAMP MCKINNEY.....

This camp is fast coming to the front as one of the greatest gold producers in British Columbia, and investors will do well to keep their eye on this camp. Two of the most promising undeveloped properties in the camp are

The Mammoth and the Little Cariboo

The former lies adjoining the Eureka mine, owned by the Standard Oil people, and carries the same ledge. Fabulous figures have been refused for the Eureka, and the Mammoth promises with development to become fully as valuable.

THE LITTLE CARIBOO

(or the Annie L., as it is named on the maps), lies adjoining the famous Cariboo group, which has paid vast amounts in dividends, and late developments on the Little Cariboo prove beyond a doubt that it carries the same character of valuable ores. At the present prices at which shares are offered in the above-mentioned companies, there is no better investment offered the public, and the fullest investigation is invited.

For maps and full particulars call on or address the brokers for the companies.

A. W. MORE & CO., OR H. J. KRESSLEY & CO.
VICTORIA, B. C. SPOKANE, WASH.

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A SAFEGUARD IN COLD WEATHER.

BOVRIL unlike the artificial Stimulants so commonly resorted to RALLIES THE SYSTEM up to a resisting point. It supplies a store of warmth from a store of strength. IT NOURISHES THE BLOOD and makes Brain, Bone and Muscle. It is the surest SAFEGUARD AGAINST COLDS, CHILLS, and kindred ailments, and has proved invaluable in arresting incipient influenza.

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Do Not Miss This Season's Ex-
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FIFTY CASES...

NEW SPRING GOODS

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Spring Samples for Eastern Tailor Made Suits
Just to Hand.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Clothiers, Hatters,
and Outfitters...

97 Johnson Street Victoria, B. C.

IS THIS LESE MAJESTE ?

An Up Country Constable Who
Discovers the Method of Deal-
ing With Mr. Martin.Is There Place in the Government
Fold or Does Silence cloak
Disseus on?

It is a trite though somewhat worn saying that a calm not infrequently precedes a storm, and "by the same token," as the Irishman would say, it must not be concluded from the intense quiet in political circles that all is peace and contentment in the government fold, and the Martin lion and Semlin lamb have lain themselves down to slumber in mutual love and admiration.

Indeed, there is a whisper in the wind that quite reverse conditions exist, and that a crash cannot long be averted in the cabinet. How it comes about is said to be this: That office of fifth minister has not yet been filled, and inasmuch as sundry of the faithful remember with watering mouths that all this time a salary of \$4,000 is wasting its sweetness, the Premier and the triple-officed Mr. Cotton have recently expressed a desire to see the portfolio awarded.

But Hon. Mr. Martin was in Vancouver—at the "head office"—and as nothing can be done without Hon. Mr. Martin, his return was awaited with anxiety.

Finally the Attorney-General did come back, and a meeting of the executive council was promptly called for 4 o'clock the same afternoon. Hon. Mr. Martin knew of the time and place of meeting, of course, but found that it conflicted with his plans for a drive, and would therefore have to be sacrificed.

The other members of the government assembled, waited without result for Hon. Joseph, and adjourned.

Then it was concluded to try again Saturday evening. Again the same result.

Whether the Attorney-General will deign to attend any meeting that may hereafter be called to choose for him another colleague remains to be seen. He alone knows.

From the above little incidents it is evident that his colleagues in the government do not understand the system of dealing in dealing with the autocratic Attorney-General as well as does Mr. R. W. Deans, late provincial constable and general government factotum in the Boundary country.

Mr. Deans is one of the gentlemen who has suffered through the inauguration of the Martin method of statecraft—i. e., reduce salaries and whittle down certain vouchers, amounting in all to \$120, and these vouchers had been returned unpaid, by direction of the Attorney-General, who appears to carry his fondness for repudiation even into small things. Mr. Deans is a man who believes in personal interviews as greatly facilitating the settlement of disputes, so he packed his valise and came to Victoria to talk it over with Hon. Mr. Martin.

This morning he returns to his home in Midway satisfied, the claims at first repudiated having been settled in full. How he won his case is itself quite interesting. He declines just at present to tell the whole story, but the climax he describes simply, yet eloquently.

He called upon Hon. Mr. Martin at his departmental offices and asked if he (the Attorney-General) was going to have the vouchers paid.

Hon. Mr. Martin said nay.

"You won't pay them?" said Mr. Deans.

"We'll give you \$5 to dispose of the matter," said the Attorney-General.

"Five dollars?" repeated the man from Midway in amazement—"five dollars for \$120?"

The balance, Hon. Mr. Martin explained, was to be charged to the visitor, because he had left his office without permission. This made the latter angry, not unnaturally, and he added:

"Then I suppose to get my money I should have to proceed by a petition of right?"

Hon. Mr. Martin acquiesced, and Mr. Deans continued:

"At last I got a petition of right would you endorse it?" It must be remembered that Hon. Mr. Martin said in the house that any one having a claim against the government might have permission to press their claims in the courts.

The Attorney-General thought for a moment and then observed that he didn't consider himself bound to say whether he would or not.

Mr. Deans was mad all through by this time, so coming two steps right front he advanced a new and thoroughly Western argument:

"There won't be any petition about this, Joe Martin," he said; "you'll have those vouchers paid, and quick, too—or I'll take \$120 out of your hide."

Mr. Deans—by way of explanation—is a big man whose argument in a personal adjustment of differences are apt to be very convincing. The Attorney-General took note of this, and suddenly developed a new interest in the case. It might be that there was some mistake, he admitted—he would look into the matter.

As a result the vouchers were paid yesterday, and Mr. Deans goes home satisfied. This does not, however, dispose of a very serious question to the people of British Columbia. Of course, the accounts must have been correct, or instead of ordering them paid the Attorney-General would have simply called a policeman to remove the claimant. And being correct, has it come to such a pass

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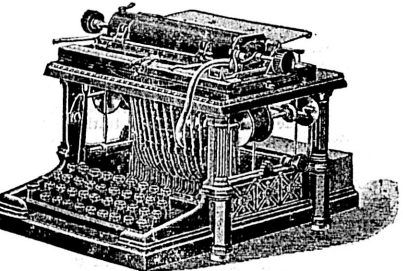
Six separate pieces of land fronting on Canoe Pass at present under cultivation and ready for crop varying in size from 14½ to 55 acres. These properties are thoroughly dyked and drained and are the richest and most productive kind of Delta lands. Plans to be seen and full particulars obtained at our office.

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A combination of the best points of all machines. To summarize the leading features of the "Rem-Sho" No. 2 Model: It has the Universal Keyboard, Rigid Roller-Bearing Carriage, New and Beautiful Design and Finish, Permanent Alignment, Ball Bearing Automatically Locked Basket Shift, New Centre Shift, Straight Away Ribbon Feed, Perfectly Adjustable Escapement, Long and Short Carriage, Extra Platens, Perfect Paper Feed, Right-hand Rack Release, Reversible Typewheel, and Writes Beyond Margin.

in British Columbia that honest obligation will be repudiated by the government unless the creditor chances to be sufficiently powerful to press his claim with a threat of original justice—having come all the way to the Capital for the purpose?

A Blank Record.—Either the wrongdoers of the city are turning from their evil deeds, or some particularly good work in prevention has been done recently by the police. There was an empty page on the police court record yesterday.

Not In Victoria.—The city detectives have as yet secured no information to confirm the belief of Chief Lee of Albany, Ore., that the eloping Rev. B. A. Harris and Miss Lear are in Victoria. On the contrary, investigation only strengthens the conclusion that the Oregon chief has made a blunder.

A Mid-March Marriage.—The Wilson hotel, Yates street, was the scene on Saturday evening of an unostentatious but pretty wedding, at which Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated and the principals were Mr. M. Murray of Seattle, and Miss Virginia Puffer of the same city. Mr. Murray returned to the Sound with his bride by yesterday's City of Kingston.

The Choir Was Short.—In consequence of the "strike" among the members of the Metropolitan Methodist choir, there were but two of the former lady members present last Sunday evening—out of fifteen or sixteen, these two voices being supplemented by two recruits, one of whom was a relative of the pastor. The total strength of the choir for the evening was ten, where it usually is about twenty-five, and instead of the anthem, "Speed Away" was given as a male voice quartette by Messrs. Hammond, Olivier, Hicks and Ash; Mr. Hicks also contributing as a solo "Thus Saith the Lord," from "The Holy City." It is expected that the choir will have been sufficiently strengthened by next Sunday evening to have an anthem.

Not Yet Discouraged.—Chief of Police Sheppard has recently received a letter from Mr. Frederick C. Brown, an ex-New Zealand friend who went North some months ago, and was at Selwyn river when his communication was despatched on the 27th January. He and party of 150 had wintered at Selwyn, after spending the entire summer prospecting without turning up more than the very finest of colors—colors that would run about 2,000 to the ounce of gold. They had worked the Pelley, the McMillan and the Selwyn, and had only about eight ounces of gold after all for the entire party. One thing that the party discovered, however, was that it is a very mistaken idea that the creeks that country freeze solid in the winter time. Indeed there is nothing that interferes more with the prospector's work than flooding; while everywhere along the creeks there are soda springs that bubble up through the ice to the confusion and inconvenience of the miners. During the months the members of the Brown party saw no sun except upon the highest mountain tops, while the mercury dropped to 58 below zero—not an uncomfortable temperature, the writer declares, when men are equipped for it and hardy. Despite their adverse experiences, Mr. Brown and his friends are satisfied that there is good money in the country, thousands of square miles of which has never been touched by the miner's pick, and they will therefore "stay with it." They look upon the "uncharted" Thibault, however, as a fake of the worst kind.

Dangerous Amusement.—Some malicious as well as mischievous person has distinguished himself of late by giving the firemen exercise on false alarms, and citizens generally will join in the hope of the chief that the culprit will soon be identified and served with an invitation to the police court. Last Sunday night the call was from the box at the corner of Blanchard and View streets—absolutely without excuse. Of course the joker was gone when the department arrived, although the alarm was answered with customary promptitude.

American Methods Spreading.—The name of Horri Jephien, Algiers, N.A., on the register of the Hotel Victoria gives the clue to a very pretty story, the theme of which is the rise of the American commercial traveller and the rapid spread of his business methods to all parts of the globe. Mr. Horri Jephien is a typical Turk, fazy and praying carpet not forgotten, and enjoys the distinction of being the first Algerian "drummer" to visit the western shores of America. His line is Turkish carpets, in which he is showing the trade some things never before offered to American buyers.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.—The Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, in his address at the annual meeting, said that the Chamber was proud to have the honor of presiding over the meeting of the British Columbia Chamber of Commerce, and that he was sure that the meeting would be a most successful one.

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Ready to Wear Skirts, in White, Plique and Crash

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Unanimous decision at Miners' convention
After examination of many outfits
we find that the best goods for
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1894	Output over	51,000
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Smoke union-make cigars.
See the "Perfect" chainless bicycles—
ladies' and gents'—at Hinton's.

An Acknowledgment.—Mr. James
Burnswell has the thanks of the Colon-
ist for late Jamaica papers.

A Month's Returns.—During the four
weeks ending March 6, there were
smelted at the Hall Mines smelter, Nel-
son, 2,458 tons of ore, containing ap-
proximately 54 tons of copper and 36,
890 ounces of silver.

Big Log Jam.—A large number of the
logs which were being floated down the
Covichan river by the Boyd Lumber
Company, are jammed just below the
Duncan bridge. Unless the water rises
this spring the logs will have to remain
where they are all winter.

Corbin Charter.—A meeting of the
Board of Trade has been called for 4
o'clock this afternoon to discuss the
application of Mr. D. C. Corbin for a
charter for a railway from the Boundary
Creek district in British Columbia to a
point in Washington state.

Died Very Suddenly.—Mrs. Rowland,
wife of Mathias Rowland, of Burnside
road, was found dead in her bed Sunday
morning. She was in the city on Sat-
urday, apparently in the best of health,
and retired at her usual time in the
evening. Paralysis of the heart was the
cause of death. The deceased was 72
years of age and a native of Essex, Eng-
land. She had been a resident of the
district for many years. Besides her
husband she leaves two sons. The
funeral will take place on Thursday.

To Interview the Government.—There
arrived from Sandon last evening the
general managers of three of the big
mines of that district, who were sent as
delegates by the mine owners to inter-
view the government respecting the min-
ing interests of that section of the province.
The delegates are Messrs. I. A.
Wood, general manager of the Last
Chance; J. L. Milburn, general man-
ager of the Queen Bess; and B. J. Perry,
general manager of the Noble Five. They
will see the members of the government
to-day.

Death of Mrs. Johnston.—The death
occurred on Sunday at St. Joseph's hospi-
tal of Mrs. M. J. Johnston, who has
been a resident of Victoria for 13 years,
coming here from Ottawa. The de-
ceased was a native of Antrim, Ireland,
and was 59 years of age. She leaves a
family of three sons—T. A. Johnston,
bookkeeper for G. C. Hinton & Co.; J.
H. Johnston, insurance agent, and the
third a resident of New York—and three
daughters, who have the sympathy of
many friends in their bereavement. The
funeral will take place on Wednesday
afternoon.

Baskets Varied.—Fish were very un-
certain on Sunday, some of the nimrods
returning with good baskets and others
without a single trout. This was particu-
larly the case at Shawinigan, where
some caught close on a hundred fish and
others none. At little Shawinigan all
made good catches, but the fish were not
in very good condition. The best fish-
ing was had in the upper reaches of the
Covichan river, where Mr. Hall, of the
B. L. T. & T. Co., took 17 fish weighing
29 pounds. In the lower reaches of the
river a few steel-heads were caught.
Prospect and the other small lakes pro-
vided their usual quota to the total
catch. The double train service on the
E. & N. railway was greatly appreciated.

Upset and Injured.—A rather exciting
runaway occurred on the Sanich road
about six miles beyond the Royal Oaks
on Saturday evening when two Vanco-
ver gentlemen, Messrs. P. E. Richardson
and W. E. McCormack, were thrown
from their carriage and rather severely
shaken up. Their horse shied at a log on
the side of the road and jumping over an
embankment overturned the buggy. Both
men were stunned by the fall but shortly
regained consciousness and proceeded to
cut the horse loose from its entanglement
after which they lay it back to a farm-
house. Here Mr. McCormack still re-
mains suffering from a broken collar
bone, a scalp wound and a general shaking
up while Mr. Richardson is confined to
the Jubilee hospital with a fractured
wrist and some bruises. Neither men
are seriously hurt and the statement
published to the effect that one crawled
a mile and a quarter to a farm house
and that the other was last evening still
unconscious, are no true.

Addressed Victorians.—On Sunday
morning Mrs. Baxter, of Chicago,
preached in the Centennial Methodist
church. She took for her subject "And
he brought him to Jesus," and showed
how Christ was to be found in little
things. In the evening she spoke in the
Metropolitan Methodist church, telling of
the work of the W. C. T. U., particularly
among foreigners, prisoners in goal, and
children in the missionary society, and
the evil of boys smoking cigarettes. She
spoke of the rescue work of the society,
referring not only to that done in the
United States, but also at home in Vic-
toria, and concluded with a touching
reference to the grand work done by the
late Miss Frances Willard. Mrs. Bax-
ter has been a member of the W. C. T. U.
for 29 years, and has a large experience
among many departments. It is largely
through her influence that the national
W. C. T. U. is to meet in Seattle next
October.

THE GREAT G. & J. detachable tire
is fitted on all

Preparing for Inspection.—Arrange-
ments are being made for a parade of
the First Battalion, Fifth regiment, on
Good Friday, and drills are being held
regularly in anticipation of the annual
inspection during April. A battalion
parade has been called for April 4, on
which occasion the staff and band will
be excused. The Oliver equipment for
the battalion has been received by Quar-
termaster Williams, but no arrange-
ments have yet been made for its distri-
bution.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tab-
lets. All druggists refund the money if
it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has
L. B. Q. on each tablet.

OUR SPRING TONIC

BLOOD PURIFIER

TO FIGHT DISEASE

SUCCESSFULLY,

During the changeable Spring and Hot Sum-
mer months, the system should receive a
toning up now. And for this purpose our Ex-
tract of Sarsaparilla with Iodides has no
superior. It is the most efficacious Spring
Medicine, removes impurities from the system
and puts new life into Torpid Liver and Slu-
gish blood, a splendid all-round Tonic. Beef,
Iron and Wine also for the very delicate.

G. H. BOWES Chemist

Tel. 425. 100 Gov't St., near Yates St.

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CREAM

BAKING

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Highest Honors, World's Fair

Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing
alum. They are injurious to health.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Temporary Repairs to Be Made to Rock Bay Bridge to Open It for Street Car Traffic.

Mr. W. J. Pendray Asks Permission to Erect Wooden Buildings for His Paint Works.

Last evening's meeting of the city council lasted until close on 11 o'clock, there being a lot of business to dispose of.

Mr. Joshua Davies, chairman of the special committee of the board of directors of the Jubilee hospital, enclosed the correspondence between the board and Mr. Mohun, C.E., respecting the surface drainage of the hospital grounds. The intention of the council was to lay a 15-inch pipe drain through the hospital grounds to take the place of the present open ditch and to replace the box drain on Cadboro Bay road by a new one for a distance of 1,450 feet. Mr. Mohun was asked if it would interfere with his drainage scheme. He replied that the drains proposed would not prevent the surface water from the west from flooding the grounds. In a previous communication Mr. Mohun said: "It must be distinctly understood that unless the flow of outside water is intercepted the ground cannot be utilized for sewerage irrigation."

The letter was referred to the city engineer to deal with.

Thomas M. Miller asked for work from the corporation. He said he had had but seven and a half days' work from the city in five months, and complained that he had been discharged by an "American boss."

Ald. Williams said married men and ratepayers should be given preference on city works and the mayor said those were the orders.

Ald. Brydon wanted to know who the American boss was, but nobody could answer him.

The letter was referred to the city engineer.

Mr. James Maynard wrote that he had put in a five-inch drain on Pandora street and found that there was but a three-inch sewer with which to connect. The letter was referred to the city engineer.

Mr. W. J. Pendray wrote as follows: To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen,—The British-American Paint Co. Referring to my interviews with you to-day, when I stated my intention of erecting a factory on Humboldt street to manufacture paints, colors, varnishes, and asked for permission to put up wooden buildings, I now, in compliance with your request, beg to confirm said application.

The buildings will be large, solid and thoroughly good looking in every respect and will undoubtedly benefit this end of the city.

Water Rates.—As I propose to manufacture dry colors, it would be necessary that I should have as low a rate as possible, and I therefore ask your favorable consideration of this point also.

Extension of Douglas Street.—With reference to the proposed extension of Douglas street, I would like to have it definitely understood whether you will require the corner of my lot on Humboldt street; if so, I will sell it for \$1,800, or accept in exchange for it the lower part of the lot fronting the square as described in our conversation to-day.

I may add that there are several who think Vancouver offers special advantages and facilities for the works I am now interested in, but I have my opinion on this matter, and it needs only a prompt and fair compliance with the requests herein made to decide me on starting the new works immediately.

Asking for the favor of a prompt reply, I am, yours truly, W. J. PENDRAY.

Ald. Stewart saw no objection to Mr. Pendray being allowed to erect the wooden building or to amend the fire limits by-law by excluding that side of Humboldt street from the fire limits.

Ald. Hayward moved that Mr. Pendray be notified that it is the intention of the council to amend the fire limits by-law by excluding the south side of Humboldt street from the limits, and that it is the intention of the council to extend Douglas street.

Mayor Redfern pointed out that the council did not have the power to grant free water to anybody except for poverty.

Ald. Brydon and Beckwith were afraid that by excluding Humboldt street from the fire limits it would be allowing a lot of old shacks to be patched up.

Ald. MacGregor moved in amendment, seconded by Ald. Humphrey, that a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Pendray, the mover explaining that he knew that Mr. Pendray was open to a proposition to put up corrugated iron or brick buildings.

Ald. Hayward thought that better buildings would be put up in place of shacks if the limits were contracted. The property owners might be able to put up good wooden buildings, when not able to put up brick buildings.

Ald. Kinsman and Williams spoke strongly in favor of encouraging Mr. Pendray to establish a factory here.

The amendment was carried and Ald. MacGregor, Humphrey and Kinsman were appointed as a committee.

S. W. Edwards asked for a sidewalk on Richmond avenue.

It was decided to lay a six-foot gravel sidewalk.

The American Stoke Co. guaranteed to save the city 10 per cent. of the fuel bill for the electric light station if the city would install their patent stokers at a cost of \$1,038.

The letter was referred to the electric light committee and superintendent for report.

Acting City Engineer Cousins reported that Rock Bay bridge could be made good for ordinary traffic for six months by putting in six new piles at a cost of \$80.

It was decided to do the work.

In respect to the Terrace avenue drain the engineer reported that the new drain would cost \$80 exclusive of the pipe. It was decided to do the work.

Grading Michigan street, west of Montreal street, the engineer reported would cost \$95. The work was ordered done.

Work on Frederick street, Victoria West, and Esquimalt road to the Indian reserve, the cost of which the engineer estimated at \$200, was ordered done.

The engineer reported that the repairs asked for on Hillside avenue would be attended to.

The engineer reported that it would cost \$90 to lay a sidewalk on the north side of Kingston street west of Menzies street. A previous council offered to lay the sidewalk if the property owners moved back their fences, which encroached on the sidewalk.

Ald. Stewart moved that the sidewalk be laid when the fences are moved back.

Ald. Hayward explained that there had always been difficulty respecting the street lines in that portion of the block. There were no street lines for the block in question and it was unfair to keep

the people waiting for the sidewalk until the question was settled. The street was 60 feet wide as it was.

The city engineer will be requested to establish the street lines.

The engineer reported that a lot of rock had been found on Belmont avenue which would make the proposed drain cost \$300 instead of \$75 as estimated. The engineer will be asked to report on an alternative scheme.

A report from the city carpenter recommending new sidewalks on Store and Johnson streets was referred to the engineer.

To make the Rock Bay bridge safe for street car traffic the engineer reported that it would be necessary to put in 35 new piles in addition to the six referred to in his previous report. As the street railway company agreed to bear the cost, the work was ordered done, it being understood that the old bridge would not be dismantled until the company had had time to erect their own bridge.

The sanitary officer called attention to a filthy pool on Pembroke street, which had no outlet, but into which a number of box drains emptied.

Ald. Brydon wanted something done immediately, as he said the pool was a filthy one and some 20 cows slacked their thirst in it.

All of the aldermen thought the matter urgent, and the engineer will be asked for a report as to the cost of providing drainage.

Eustis Carter and 17 others petitioned for the grading of Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Delta streets, off the Burnside road. Referred to the city engineer.

Sixty-one residents of Victoria West petitioned for fire protection. Referred to the fire wardens.

Thirteen tobaccoists petitioned against the proposed by-law to close their places of business on Sunday, one of the signers having also signed the petition in favor of the by-law. The petition was laid on the table.

The recommendation of the committee for the home for the aged and infirm that John Ross be admitted to the home was adopted.

The park committee recommended that a pair of swans be presented to the city of Vancouver, and that an extra man be engaged to assist the park-keeper during the summer months. This was adopted.

A special committee recommended that the tender of Mr. G. H. Maynard for shoes for the police at \$8 a pair; the tender of Thomas Bros. & Grant for three suits for the chief and sergeants at \$25 each, and that of W. D. Kinnaird for 17 suits for constables at \$20, be accepted. The report was adopted.

The finance committee reported that the proceeds of the library fines could not be used for library purposes without amending the by-law. The report was adopted.

Applications for the position of city carpenter were deferred for a special meeting on Wednesday evening.

Ald. Beckwith was granted leave to introduce his by-law to prevent purchases or sales of goods, and to prohibit the keeping open of barbers' shops on Sundays. The by-law provides:

1. No person shall in the city of Victoria after the final passing of this by-law purchase, sell, expose for sale, or purchase any goods, chattels, or other personal property whatsoever, except milk, drugs or medicine on Sunday.

2. No person shall in the city of Victoria after the final passing of this by-law carry on the trade of a barber on Sunday or open or keep open any barber's shop within the said city of Victoria.

On the motion for the second reading, Ald. Williams said it was unfair to the barbers, who had petitioned for a by-law, to include a lot of other businesses. He did not think the barbers wanted to preclude a man from buying a cigar.

Ald. Humphreys—People will go to the saloons to purchase their cigars, many of the saloons being open.

Ald. Beckwith—That should be looked into.

Ald. Brydon spoke in favor of the by-law and pointed out that drug stores would not be allowed to sell cigars.

Ald. Hayward thought the by-law went too far. He did not believe that the large majority of the people wished to have the town shut up on Sunday and be prevented from purchasing fruit or cigars. The street cars are allowed to run for the convenience of the public, and the same should be the case with other businesses.

Ald. Beckwith held that the by-law was introduced at the request of the men in business.

Mayor Redfern said the petition was signed by but one tobaccoist, the other signers being men who always closed on Sunday. The by-law should either include everything—the street cars, hacks, etc.—or nothing.

Ald. Kinsman favored the by-law. The citizens could make their purchases on Saturday.

The second reading was deferred for a week.

Mayor Redfern addressed the council as follows: "On February 22 last the council awarded the contract for street sprinkling to C. H. Monk. The contract has been prepared, and Mr. Monk was last week informed that the contract was in the solicitors' hands for him to sign, but he has not yet signed it. The engineer during the dusty weather of last week endeavored to find Mr. Monk in order that the sprinklers might be put to work, but did not succeed, and on Saturday was informed that Mr. Monk had left the city and would not return for a week. I therefore return the resolution awarding the contract for street sprinkling to Mr. Monk, to you for reconsideration, with the recommendation that it be rescinded, and that the contract be awarded to the next lowest tenderer, Mr. Lindsay, at 45 cents per hour.

On motion the suggestion of the mayor was adopted.

The fire wardens recommended that one of the present fire department horses be sold for \$40, and that three new horses be purchased.

On motion of Ald. Humphrey it was decided to purchase 1,000 feet of granite curbing.

Consideration of the expenditure and fire limits by-laws was deferred until Wednesday evening, and the council adjourned.

BABY ECZEMA AND SCALD HEAD

Infants and young children are peculiarly subject to this terrible disorder, and if not promptly arrested it will eventually become chronic. Dr. Chase made a special study of Eczema and disease of the skin, and we can confidently recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure all forms of Eczema. The first application soothes this irritation and puts the little sufferer to rest.

Frederick Remington, the artist, who is just back from Havana, always used a small folding pocket camera, while in Cuba, designed by him and made especially for his use.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters take best in the market. Price 25 cents.

BENT A PISTON ROD.

Heavy Weather Causes a Slight Mishap to R. M. S. Empress of India.

H. M. S. Amphion Returns From the South—The Kinshiu Maru Arrives.

In the heavy weather experienced by the Empress of India in the voyage from Nagasaki to Kobe, one of her piston rods bent under the strain, says the Japan Herald Mail summary just to hand. "On arriving at Kobe a wire was sent to the engine and iron works for a new piston, and the rod was finished and shipped in due time. As it was, however, the Empress came up from Kobe with only one of her propellers working, a circumstance which accounts for the delay in her arrival."

KINSHIU MARU ARRIVES.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship Kinshiu Maru reached Victoria from the Orient, via Honolulu, on Sunday night about 9 o'clock, staying in port until noon yesterday. The steamer was 18 days making Honolulu, having encountered terribly heavy weather en route, and the trip being made further dreary by the death of a Japanese passenger, whose remains were given the usual burial at sea.

For Honolulu the Kinshiu Maru had 528 Japanese emigrants, who, with others in large number, have been leaving Japan to work on the Hawaiian sugar plantations. For Victoria the ship brought 12 Chinese and 4 Japanese passengers, and 27 tons of mutton. She had a very light cargo, consisting of 1,300 tons, her twelve decks having been taken up in the fore part of the voyage by the Japanese passengers.

The most valuable freight in her hold was a shipment of 400 tons of silk in trucks to New York.

FRISCO TRAFFIC.

One hundred and forty-nine passengers, of whom 15 cabin and 18 steerage landed here, arrived on the steamer Umatilla on Sunday night. The vessel also landed 100 tons of freight at the outer wharf. She was followed in port by the Walla Walla yesterday afternoon, which on leaving for the Bay City had the following saloon travellers from Victoria:

Mrs. O'Kuson, Capt. O'Kuson, Miss A. S. Finlayson, Miss H. Drake, Miss M. Drake, Miss A. Nelson, K. Hudson, W. J. Bull, Peter Odsee, J. McDonald, H. B. Hobson, Sister Mary Elsie, Sister Mary Gertrude, Mrs. Hobson and child, and A. W. Hobson.

FROM SOUTH SEAS.

H.M.S. Amphion, after a six months' cruise in southern waters returned yesterday morning, having travelled 12,000 miles since last here. When the Amphion sailed it was at the time war seemed inevitable between France and England and the ship left Esquimalt under sealed orders which turned out to be directions to proceed to Callao. Here the French cruiser Papin was lying. During her absence the Amphion called among other places at Juan Fernandez island. She left the Leander at Callao on the 4th instant.

MARINE NOTES.

After being a week in the hands of repairers and painters the steamer Queen City sailed last evening for all West Coast points. She carried a fair freight, and the following were among her passengers: A. Engwik, C. Jensen, Miss Huxtable, L. C. Harvey, W. Netherby and Miss Lynn.

The Oscar on Sunday discharged 140 tons of Crow's Nest Pass coal and 15 tons of bone dust brought from Vancouver. This morning she goes up to Vancouver with a load of powder.

A rumor current last evening, for which there does not seem to be the slightest ground, was that the Klondike steamer City of Seattle is ashore somewhere up North.

The Northern Pacific steamship Victoria sailed for China and Japan on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock.

Steamer Mjowera is due to-morrow from Australia and the tropics.

R. M. S. Empress of India sails for the Orient one week from to-day.

ENTERED.

Str. Charmer from Vancouver. Str. Kingston from Port Townsend. Str. Walla Walla from Port Townsend. Str. Umatilla from San Francisco. Str. Clayquot from Comox. Str. Oscar from Vancouver. Str. Maude from Vancouver.

CLEARED.

Str. Charmer for Vancouver. Str. Kingston for Port Townsend. Str. Umatilla for Port Townsend. Str. Walla Walla for San Francisco. Str. Oscar for New Westminster. Str. Queen City for West Coast. Str. Clayquot for Nanaimo. Str. Lapwing for Nanaimo. Str. Kinshiu Maru for Seattle. Str. Maude for New Westminster.

EFFECTS WERE WONDERFUL.

"I had been affected for years with pains in my sides and kidneys, and had aches in all parts of my body, owing to stomach and liver troubles. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and its effects were wonderful. In a short time I was entirely cured." Mrs. Francis 209 Ossington avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A novel idea in the tea and coffee line recently patented consists in placing enough of the article for one brewing in a small porous sack and attaching it to a metal weight, which sinks to the bottom of the pot when dropped in.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase).....£600,000 \$2,920,000
RESERVE.....£100,000 \$ 480,000

HEAD OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.

IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

Agents and Correspondents. — In Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Montreal Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. In United States—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. In Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia. In Honolulu—Hishop & Co.

CANADIAN - YUKON GOLD FIELDS

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc., issued direct on Dawson City.

Savings Bank Department

Deposits received from \$1 upwards, and interest allowed thereon. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking Business transacted. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager, Victoria, B. C. November, 1898.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

V. V. & E. RAILWAY.

Sir: At the meeting of the board of trade to-morrow would it not be well for the members to discuss the advisability of getting the Dominion government to grant a subsidy to the Vancouver, Victoria & Esquimalt railway? This, I think, at the present time, is quite in order, so that merchants may procure easy access to that rich country which is being diverted to the south, and properly belongs to our own people.

"CITIZEN."

TRADE OF THE BOUNDARY.

Sir: It is said that a change has come over the West in regard to the views of the people of British Columbia in reference to the granting of a charter to the Corbin railroad, or, it may properly be said, the Great Northern railway, as it is understood the Corbin railway has passed to the latter company. The rumor referred to comes from the fact that the Victoria city council having passed a resolution in its favor. You, Mr. Editor, pointed out at the time of the passing of the resolution that the council, in your opinion, were not voicing the opinion of the citizens of Victoria, from the fact that although the council were elected recently no opinion was given, nor was the matter discussed in any way, so that it was their own opinion they were putting on record, and not the citizens of Victoria.

I do not see in view of what took place here at public meetings and by the local legislature about one year ago, voicing an opinion of that time, should be revoked now, the reasons for opposing the scheme are greater than that brought forward last year. The people of the Boundary district called for a railway, no matter who built it. Their wish in this particular has been about carried out, and it seems strange that people on the Coast should exercise themselves so much about having a road from Spokane and other points on the American side to derive the trade that properly belongs to our own people. The object of the promoters is to tap the Kootenays to the south, so as to divert the trade from British Columbia smelters and traders, and it astonishes many as to what reasons can be adduced for such agitation. If it were to urge construction of a line from Midway to the Coast, then one could see the importance of such; but it is inexplicable why people in Victoria or Vancouver should urge the construction of a line running to Spokane and other cities on the American side, which can only build up the trade of a foreign nation to the detriment of our people.

READER.

THE CITY

Initiation Business.—Court Vancouver No. 5755 A. O. F. at its regular business meeting last evening initiated two new members.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

St. Paul's Re-opened.—With appropriate services St. Paul's Presbyterian church was opened on Sunday, the interior looking much the better for its recent renovation. Dr. Wilson occupied the pulpit in the evening and Rev. D. MacLae in the morning. Last evening a concert was given in the church.

Sunday Observance.—Rev. Dr. Campbell at his evening discourse on Sunday last, in the First Presbyterian church, went in detail with the efforts that have been made by the advocates for a better observance of the Sunday, in the past; dealing with gladness the introduction of Ald. Beckwith's by-law for the closing of barber shops and places of trade, and expressing the view that the time was not far distant when Sunday excursions, such as he was sorry to see advertised in the press, would be made illegal—moral suasion appeared to have little effect.

Golf.—The fifth annual spring meeting of the Victoria golf club will be held at the Oak Bay links on the 31st of March and 1st and 3rd of April. The tournament does not begin until the afternoon of Friday, the 31st inst. Intending competitors are reminded that all entries must be sent into the secretary by the 20th inst. and that no entries will be received after that date. The gentlemen's sixth monthly medal match will be played on Saturday next, being match against "Colonel bogey." No foursomes, mixed or otherwise, will be allowed to play on this day. The ladies' competition will be played on Friday, the day previous.

Y. W. C. A. Classes.—Under the presidency of Miss Carr a pleasant gathering assembled at the Y. W. C. A. rooms last evening to organize classes in dress-making, millinery and painting. The intentions of the meetings were carried out and it was decided to have each class meet once a week with another evening of the week set apart for addresses and lectures. Anyone taking a special interest in the work is invited to interview Mrs. Shroeder at the association rooms. The membership fee for the classes is merely nominal and taking the physical culture class already organized under Mr. St. Clair and which meets every Wednesday as a criterion the new classes promise well. Refreshments were served and the proceedings were brought to a close by an address by Miss Perrin.

Grand Millinery Opening on Tuesday, Wednesday and following Days at The Sterling, 88 Yates Street

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND,

The Most Famous of All Spring Medicines



Nature's Own Dyspepsia Cure

Nature's remedies are not like man's—they never fail. Of the many remedies intended to cure dyspepsia, sour stomach, distress after eating, weight in the stomach, wind on the stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, nausea, impoverished blood, catarrh of the stomach, sick headache, and similar results of indigestion, only one is uniformly and unfailingly successful—that is nature's own remedy, found only in

DR. VON STAN'S PINEAPPLE TABLETS.

The pineapple contains a large amount of Vegetable Pepsin—nature's most potent aid in digesting food. Mix meat and pineapple and agitate the mixture at a temperature of 103°, and the pineapple will completely digest the meat.

Take two of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets after your meals and they will digest your food without aid from the stomach. This of course rests, strengthens and heals the stomach. The tablets will cure the most chronic case of dyspepsia. They give immediate relief. Take them for a short time and your stomach will be as strong and hearty as that of a farmer's boy. They are as pleasant to the palate as candy. At all druggists.—35c. a box—or direct from

THE VON STAN MEDICINE CO.,
Toronto, Can., and Buffalo, N.Y. 1

Tenders for Fencing.

Tenders will be received for fencing on the Uplands Farm up to Wednesday, 22nd instant. For particulars apply at Hudson's Bay Company's office, Wharf street, Victoria.

FOR SALE

First-Class Pack Train

Twenty-seven mules and one bell horse, in the best condition for work, with aparejos complete. This train was allowed by packers to be the best mule train that worked on the Toelin trail last season, having made one trip more than any other pack train on the road.

For particulars apply to

J. GLEARIHUE,
26 Yates Street, Victoria.

MILLINERY OPENING

TUESDAY,
March 21st

Pattern Hats and Bonnets

Mrs. W. Bickford,

SOMERSET HOUSE

61-63 Fort St., - Victoria, B. C.

BAMBOO and WOODEN FURNITURE

MADE TO ORDER.

By the best carpenters, at the lowest price in this town, at both Japanese stores,

90 Douglas Street

—AND—

152 Government St

Next to Victoria Hotel.

Just give the order, and see how neatly done.

We Lead

Boys' and Men's Clothing

Full Lines at Rock Bottom Prices.

A. HOLMES, : Corner Broad and Yates Sts., Victoria, B. C.

*Some people want quality, others price.
Sensible people get both when they
buy Blue Ribbon Tea.*

MR. SIFTON'S PECULIAR STATES- MANSHIP.

From the Montreal Star.

While no person can help admiring Mr. Sifton's salient accomplishments, and admitting that he can out-dance any other member of the cabinet, both in ambition and in the gracefulness of demeanor, and variety of steps, we are not sure that his other versatile attainments are worthy of the same high appreciation. His methods of conducting his department are confessedly crude and expensive to the country, and his idea of the distribution of patronage scarcely appears to him to be a sense of right or justice. However, the young gentleman is sometimes not without a little diplomacy and shrewdness. In fact, the recent appointment of Mr. R. C. Miller, of Pembroke, Ontario, to a mining inspectorship in the Yukon, incidentally displays considerable tact and discretion in his consideration of Mr. Miller. The editor of the Pembroke Observer, and it scarcely need be mentioned that the Observer is a staunch Liberal organ. He went to the Klondike last year in search of gold, but apparently found more scandal and corruption than wealth in that remote region. At any rate he wrote back to his newspaper, and they were of that terrible nature to arouse all his surplus indignation and wrath. He was, he wrote, compelled to listen all summer to the most violent railings at the government and its officials, who were charged with outrageous corruption, and after reaching Vancouver was forced to acknowledge the truth of the accusations. He had no hesitation in declaring in his paper that if the government "did not take strong and speedy steps to end the orgie that is in progress here they will not only have become partners in the dirt themselves, but shall have permitted the continuance of a system which must result in very great financial and moral injury to the Dominion," and Mr. Miller added:

"That the mining laws are being set aside on a colossal scale is beyond all question, and that bare-faced bribery is the rule of the day is equally certain." This is a pretty strong arraignment of Mr. Sifton and his officials by a political friend—an arraignment that was, by the way, not-published by Mr. Sifton and the government organs. But it exhibited signs of being no more than the precursor of even more forcibly worded facts. The minister of the interior, however, was quick to the occasion. He immediately shot off a long paper, in which he directly and indirectly assailed the righteous and indignant wrath of the accusing editor with a good fat office. It was Mr. Sifton's improved mode of stifling criticism and disarming hostility to himself. He has precedent for it; he worked it himself recently in Winnipeg with success, when there was an uprising against him. With this practice, the young Napoleon can now glide into the affections of recalcitrant supporters with the same ease and efficacy that ever attended Sir Wilfrid's sunny ways. But it's pretty expensive to the country.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

From the Montreal Star.

Sir Stanford Fleming's scheme of a Pacific cable is not being permitted to drop by the students of the theory of imperial defence in Britain. Mr. Archibald S. Hurd has in the current Nineteenth Century an article which might be condemned as "absurd," if the facts set forth in it were not both patent and notorious, in which he shows that at the present time the cable system of the Empire is in an exceedingly vulnerable condition. The importance of a cable connection during a naval war has recently been underlined by the occurrences of the late Spanish-American struggle, and it would be very much more valuable to a great naval power like Great Britain than it was to either of these combatants. For Britain to be cut off from telegraphic communication with India and the East, for instance, at the beginning of a war with any of the great powers—especially if her enemy were so isolated from the possible field of battle might be a blow equivalent to the loss of a fleet.

Mr. Hurd points out that Britain's cable communication with the East depends to day upon the safety of the lines running through the Mediterranean. He says that "the present communication of the British Empire is characterized by dependence on these cables as 'unwise and suicidal,'" and then gives the following figures in support of this contention:

A cable can be grappled and cut at any depth up to 2,700 fathoms. How does this bear on the Mediterranean? It is separated into two basins by ridges that run out from Gibraltar and from Sicily, where there is only a depth of 200 fathoms, while the mean depth of the whole sea is only 708 fathoms. From these figures it will be understood that an enemy would have no difficulty in cutting these cables and thus breaking off all communication to the eastward and one of the cable lines to South Africa.

The other cable line to South Africa lands at several Portuguese ports and two under the flag of France. It will be seen

at once that Britain's cable connection with South Africa, India and the East is held from hour to hour by the suzerainty of other powers. Sir Stanford Fleming's plan is, of course, to send out a cable system from the fortified port of Victoria, which would only touch at British territory, and connect Australia, India, South Africa and even the West Indies with Britain. The cables themselves would lie safely at the bottom of the ocean, and the British could watch her fleets from the naval head- quarters in London. The cost of the scheme Mr. Hurd puts at £6,000,000, which he thinks very small when the benefits to be reaped are considered. The Pacific link would only cost £2,000,000—the price of two first-class battleships. It would be in- teresting to know what the Canadian gov- ernment is doing about this matter now.

THE PILOTAGE QUESTION.

From the Westminster Columbian.

The pilotage question—whether pilotage in British Columbia waters shall continue to be compulsory, or shall be made optional—which has been raised, as noted yesterday, by a move in Victoria to do away with compulsory pilotage, was briefly discussed at the board of trade meeting last night. While the question was being passed, the weight of opinion was evidently in favor of the present compulsory pilotage being retained, as in the interests of the port, though it would appear that it might be in the interests of regular lumber shippers, under certain circumstances, if the pilotage were optional.

Mr. C. G. Major, one of the pilotage commissioners, presented at the meeting, and expressed a desire when the matter was introduced, for a free expression of opinion, for his guidance at the meeting of the pilotage board at Vancouver to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, which meeting will discuss and probably settle this question of compulsory or optional pilotage that has been raised. Though declining to give an express statement of his views on the question until he had met with the pilotage board, and had heard all the arguments on both sides, Mr. Major, it was evident from incidental remarks, is personally disposed towards the view that the present compulsory pilotage system is in the interests of British Columbia ports.

Sailing men and steamboat captains of experience in this city, whose opinions have been obtained, it is important to note, are also in favor of compulsory pilotage, as in the interests of this and other ports of the province. The names of Captains Baker, Cooper and Power may be mentioned in this connection. The latter, who is harbor master of this port, expressed himself with unmistakable emphasis on the question this morning to a Columbian representative, in favor of compulsory pilotage, citing his own experience as a sea captain in entering a Chinese river port, where the bars shift frequently, and only a local man could be familiar with the conditions. The conditions of this river being somewhat similar, Captain Power is of the opinion that the doing away with compulsory pilotage would be a serious blow to this port, and greatly raise the rate of insurance.

As the sentiment in Vancouver, judging from the press, is also practically unanimously in favor of compulsory pilotage, there would not appear to be very much doubt as to what action the pilotage board will take in the matter to-morrow.

POLITICAL CHAUVINISMS.

From Toronto Mail and Empire.

Mr. Hardy's resolutions concerning the senate are not the only resolutions concerning that body introduced by this government. In 1888, what was called the Quebec resolutions were debated and passed. These resolutions were drafted at a meeting of provincial premiers in the city of Quebec. One of them was to the effect that the provincial legislatures should appoint one-half of the senators and the governor-General the other half. The principle in which this resolution was based was that, as the senate existed for the protection of the provinces against the Dominion, it was only right that the provinces should have some say in the appointment of those who were to act in this capacity. In the debate on the resolution Sir Oliver Mowat said: "As everyone knew, the senate was constituted for the very purpose of protecting the interests of the provinces as provinces. That was expressly stated in the debates on the subject. Each province was to be protected from any invasion by the Dominion. But at present it was the Dominion that appointed the men that were to protect the provinces; it was like a defendant choosing counsel for the plaintiff, or vice versa. They wanted some machinery by which appointments to it would have some effect in protecting the provinces, they handed, on the part of the Dominion, the substitution of a Liberal majority in the house. Why this remarkable change of principle? In 1888 it was the interests of the provinces that were to be protected; in 1899 it is the interests of the party in control of the lower house at Ottawa. What has caused this change? The only thing that has happened since is the substitution of a Liberal majority for a Conservative government at Ottawa. That fact makes all the difference. With Conservatives in power at Ottawa the Liberals pretended to think of the provinces. Now that Liberals are in power they throw over the provinces, and think only of their party. Are they willing to write the names down as parties of this type? Or do they really have some lingering regard for the province, and are they forced by a command from Ottawa, which they dare not disregard because of promised support, to help Sir Wilfrid boom an unpopular scheme? They may take their choice.

He had just been appointed chief of the fire department in a small town. Wholly inexperienced, he owed his position to politics. At the first fire one of his men came to him and said: "The fire is in the fourth story, and our ladders and hose will reach only to the second." "Indeed!" replied the new chief. "Then we'll have to wait until the fire gets down to the second."

The Queen of Romania is a licensed lecturer, the Queen of Portugal is a physician and one of the best mothers of Europe, and ex-Empress Frederick is a florist.

MICA IN THIS PROVINCE.

Veins That Are From Forty to Eighty Feet in Width—Large Blocks.

Kamloops Mining Record Correspondence.

It would seem as if we were not even now nearing the point of limit to which mining is likely to be extended in this province, as almost every day reports reach us of the discovery of another class of mineral in which there is a recognized commercial value, until now it embraces nearly every class of mineral known to commerce. In this article I will confine myself to a class of mineral which I have every reason to believe is destined in the near future to assume a proportion that will certainly place it in the front ranks of the mineral wealth producers, not only of this particular section, but of this marvellously rich province.

I speak of those mica leads which have been found to the north of us, in the Tete Jaune Cache section of the province. The existence of this mineral in large quantities in that particular section has been known for a number of years, but no doubt its very remote situation, the inadequate means of access, which entails enormous expense and hardships in getting into that country with sufficient supplies with which to thoroughly prospect those rugged mountains through which I have traced this mineral, has had a great deal to do with the lack of interest shown so far by our prospecting element in the investigation of the occurrence of this mineral. Difficult as this country admittedly is of access, in my humble opinion, gained from actual experience, the time has arrived when we may reasonably expect to see life infused in this class of mining in this province, and mica mining form an important part in our mining industry.

In the past five years I have not only endeavored to become theoretically familiar with this mineral, but I have spent many summers in the mountains in which it has been found in sizes and quality of commercial value, therefore feel myself qualified to speak intelligently on the subject of mica mining in British Columbia.

I have also in that time visited other localities in which mica has been reported to exist, but in no case have I been able to find the conditions sufficiently pronounced to warrant the establishment of the existence of the crystals in sizes of a commercial value. For that matter, mica crystals are found in diminutive blocks within 100 miles of Kamloops, but it is not of a class to which commercial value is attached, as mica differs from other minerals in this respect, the size and quality alone being the standard of value. These

essentials are found in the production of the veins met with in the range of mountains in the Tete Jaune Cache section. In this range of mountains the mica crystals are found in regular, well-defined leads, with a strike from southeast to northwest, dipping to the west. In these veins, which are known as pegmatite veins, the mica blocks, generally wedge-shaped, are set in the quartz in every conceivable manner, and therefore a great deal of care is necessary in mining out the blocks of crystal to prevent their being damaged. I found in the range of mountains a number of veins carrying mica, but they do not all, by any means, show the necessary encouragement. Although I have prospectively a number of them, yet more than one has proved to contain crystals of a size sufficiently large to command a value remunerative to the owner necessary for mining and placing it on the market. These veins show a thickness of from 40 feet to 80 feet, and are traceable on the surface for a considerable distance.

The one on which I have caused the most work to be done produces crystals of extraordinary size and quality. Blocks of crystal have been obtained from this vein averaging in weight from 25 to 300 pounds, 12 inches thick at the butt end, giving a surface face in the rough averaging from 4 inches by 6 inches to 22 inches by 34 inches, and have squared, clear, merchantable crystals from 2 inches by 5 inches to 20 inches by 30 inches. These crystals have been tested both in the electrical works in Seattle, Wash., and Montreal, Canada, against the India mica and the best mica produced in the United States, with the result that the British Columbia mica stands a very much higher percentage of electrical volts than any mica now on the market, hence has been pronounced the best mica on the market of the world to-day. This mica is what is known as the "Muscovite," or white mica. It is transparent, tough and flexible, and the area of its occurrence is extensive, having been traced for a number of miles, and the demand is keeping pace with the electrical appliances with this mineral. Good quality and large size fetches a fancy price; therefore, from my knowledge of the extent of this mineral in British Columbia, coupled with its size, quality and ever increasing demand, I have every reason to believe that, with a little improvement in the existing means of communication, that the product of that section will give employment to a large body of men for a great many years to come, and form one of the most important mining industries of this province.

The late W. G. Willis, the playwright, though lavish of money when he had it, hated parting with anything in a formal way. When a friend, to whom he owed £5, took advantage of his having just received a check for a play to ask for payment, the debtor declined on account of the "claims" upon him. "The friend, who knew his ways, came back a few hours later and asked him for £5 to help him out of a difficulty. 'Certainly, my boy,' said Willis, entirely forgetting what had gone before, 'take what you want.' And he offered him a handful of sovereigns.

Chas Spreckels, the San Francisco sugar king, uses a quill pen for all his writing, and carries one with him wherever he goes.

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